BIBLE BRIGADE.

Hushai proposed to draw a city into a river with rope. (2d Sam., 17:13.) David limited a partridge in

Solomon spake 3,000 proverbs and wrote 1,005

songs. (1 Kings, 4:32.) John in a vision saw 144,000 stand on Mount Zion.

The Bible contains no promise for the wicked.

Who washed his steps with butter?
 Who asked the question, Hath the rain a father?—How-

What book and verse contain Sampson's riddle? Grace Washburn, Richfield Center, O.

1. What Prophet spoke of John, and what did h

their character? 3. Who were the Pharisees and

what were their doctrines? 4. Whom did Christ

first declare blessed? 5. What King's name is

spelled backwards and forwards the same?-Fannie

BRAIN-RACKERS

From Our Young Contributors.

[To CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in which the puzzle

is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded

within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not

make numerical enigmas of your own names.

Answers must accompany all puzzles forwarded.

PUZZLE SOLVERS AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Stanley, Rochester, Vt., 3; Mary Grace Washburn, Richfield Center, O., 5; Hugh C. Henry, Rochester,

Vt., 7; Ivie Ginger, Winchester, Ind., 5; Cora Tisdale

Chillicothe, Mo., 4; George Ulysses Gilbert, Arch

bald, O., 7; H. W. Van Gorder, Audubon, Iowa, 2;

Wilson F. Cox, Pittsburg, Kan., 7; Alfred L. Brown, Jefferson, Iowa, 10; Reba W. Flanigan, Penn's Grove, N. J., 7; Wm. J. Carter, Washington, D. C.,

: Lollie Au. Ontario, O., 6; Thomas J. Keating.

Rudgeport, Pa., 2; Carrie Boesler, Racine, Wis., 1; H. W. Henry, Polsdam, N. Y., 9; Hobart C. Scott, Watertown, Conn., 16; Geo. W. Dell, Dennison,

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN TRIBUNE NOV. 19.

Conundrums.—I. Maid of Orleans. Because they have studded the heavens the longest. The wind

blew and the water rose.

2. Because you cannot look through it. Seven

multiplied by one. The wicked must expect great

Subtractions. - Canti Lever (Niagara Falls

ridge), Opera, Alien, Tiger, Verbena, Cholera.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Enough for one, too much for two, and noth-

ing at all for three. 2. What is that which is often brought to the table, always cut, but never eaten?

-Carrie Boesler, Racinc, Wis.

1. Why is blindman's buff like sympathy?

2.

Why is a baby like new flamel? 3. Why is a man like a grain of corn?—Lillian Van Horn. Halstead,

MATHEMATICAL POSERS.

A man sold two horses, receiving the same price

for each. On one he gained 25 per cent., and on the

other he lost 25 per cent. Did he gain or lose, and

what per cent?-Charles Smith, Du Bois City, Pa.

rate of two for a cent, and the same number of

A man bought a certain number of lemons at the

oranges at the rate of three for a cent. He sold

them all at the rate of five for two cents, and lost

31/2 cents in the transaction. How many of each

CAN YOU ANSWER?

Scorned by the meek and humble mind,

OLD-TIME RIDDLES.

In comes two legs, carrying one leg, which he

ays down on three legs. Out goes two legs. Up

mps four legs and runs after one leg. Back goes

wo legs and throws three legs at four legs to make

him bring back one leg.—liertie W. Johnson, Oxford, N. H.

When round my frame you tie a string.
—Lillian Van Horn, Halstead, Kan.

A FAMILY ORGAN.

There are 12 words, each of which with the first

etter taken away spells the name of a very useful

organ belonging to you. What is it?-James H.

AN ILLINOIS ENIGMA.

2 is in October, and not in December:

My 1 is in June, and not in November:

3 is in March, and not in walk;

4 is in silence, and not in talk;

5 is in chew, and not in spit; 6 is in hammer, and also in hit;

7 is in man, and not in boy:

8 is in rock, and not in toy;

10 is in little, and not in tall:

Il is in sack, and not in bag:

12 is in label, and not in tag;

13 is in link, and not in chain;

14 is in water, and also in rain;

16 is in king and not in mitten.

NEW YORK ENIGMA.

My 1 is in Washington, but not in Canton;

2 is in Ipswich, but not in Buffalo;

3 is in Arlington, but not in Boston

My whole is an important officer in New York State

-H. W. Henry, Potsdam, N. Y.

My 1 is in Newark, but not in Salem;

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

2 is in Dayton, but not in Boston;

3 is in Paterson, but not in Albany;

is in Fall River, but not in Lowell;

6 is in Portland, but not in Detroit;

7 is in Chicago, but not in Toledo:

8 is in Atlanta, but not in Mobile;

9 is in Trenton, but not in St. Paul;

10 is in Brooklyn, but not in Oswego.

My whole is a large city.

—Mark P. Stanley, Rochester, Vt.

PRESIDENTIAL ENIGMA.

My 1 is in Tennessee, but not in Alabama; 2 is in New Hampshire, but not in Vermont; 3 is in Ohio, but not in Michigan;

5 is in Kansas, and also in Rhode Island;

6 is in Massachusetts, but not in Connecticut

4 is in Mississippi, but not in Dakota;

8 is in Nebraska, but not in Florida;

9 is in Maryland, but not in Georgia;

13 is in California, but not in Wyoming;

15 is in Arkansas, but not in New Mexico, whole is one of the Vice-Presidents.

14 is in Kentucky, but not in New Jersey;

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S BRAIN-RACKERS.

No. 70.-REBUS.

No. 71.-REBUS.

Scrofula, that most dreaded taint in the hn-

man system, finds a perfect cure in Ayer's Sar-

Gen. Osterhaus.

A correspondent wishes to know the where-

abouts of Gen. Osterhaus, one of the old Divis-

ion commanders of the Army of the Tennessee.

Will some one answer through THE NATIONAL

An Extended Popularity.

before the public many years. For relieving

Coughs and Throat troubles they are superior

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been

A sign painted over a livery stable.

No. 68.-Rebus-"Never too late to mend." (N.

-J. W. Henry, Rochester, Vt.

7 20 1

10 is in Colorado, but not in Montana;

Il is in Missouri, but not in Nevada:

12 is in Idaho, but not in Delaware;

7 is in Utah, but not in Arizona:

is in Hartford, but not in Troy;

is in Greenville, but not in Newark

-Wm. T. Breidenthal, Sumner, Ill.

15 is in cat, and not in kitten;

whole is a Union General.

I am composed of 10 letters:

I am composed of 15 letters:

Eve. R. tool, 8, tomb, end.)

Six popular books.

nswer next week.

saparilla.

TRIBUNE?

State rights, besides slavery, caused the rebellion. | to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

Answer next week.

No. 69 .- Catarrh. (Cat. tar.)

CENT

9 is in large, and not in small;

Upright I stand upon three feet,

My head and ears are both complete; I have no mouth, but loud I sing

-John James, Washington, D. C.

And often by the vain possessed; Heard by the deaf, seen by the blind,

I give the troubled spirits rest.

did he buy ?-James H. Pipes, Du Bois, Pa.

crosses and little case.

Puzzle.-Leaves.

tebus.-Governed (Gover Ned).

Cross-word Enigma.-Edwin Booth.

Geographical Enigma.-Galveston.

President's Enigma.-Van Buren.

Look Sharp.—Looking-glass. What Is It?—TOBACCO.

Lou's Riddle.-Nails.

Wm. F. Breidenthal, Sumner, 111., 6; Mark P.

2. Who were the Pharisees, and what was

Saccarappa, Me., 3.

Rev., 14:1.)

the mountain. (2d Sam., 26 : 20.)

ard M. Gouder, Waynesboro, Pa.

hurch, Sherburne, N. Y.

Beans are mentioned in Ezekial, 4:9

Sure Searchers: Grace Washburn, Richfield Center, O., 1; James H. Blacker, 3; Howard M. Gouder, Waynesboro, Pa., 3; D. M. Wardwell,

LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Household, Conversation Club, Puzzles, etc.

The Happy Household.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: I send you some ideas for making fancy-work articles and decorating the panels of doors for the sitting-room. Something very cute and odd is made by painting a landscape scene or bunch of flowers on a small shovel. I painted a moonlight scene on mine, and it is a very attractive ornament. Now for decorating the panels of the doors. First paint a lake; then paint your pond-lilies and cat-tails—the cat-tails should be very carelessly arranged; then paint storks in a different position for each panel, one hovering above the lake, one standing in the water on one foot, etc. Of course one must have some originality in arranging them, but I am more than pleased with the effect since I painted mine; for it is something odd to see the doors nicely decorated, instead of just the plain door. If you have any old plates, shing, or even common ware, it can be made to look very attractive by painting something in its center. I have Mary Anderson painted on a china plate. Gild a border around the edge.—Ella Huil, Murphysboro, Ill.

Editor's Chat. Ella Hull's contributions to the Happy Household are given this week, and here is what Meda Plympton says of the plaque. Her offer is surely a very generous one:

The plaque Ella Hull spoke of in last week's paper is very mee; and if there are any soldiers' danghters who do not paint, and would like to make one, and will send me the velvet, I will paint them for them free, of course. Will soon be 16 .-Meda Plympton, West Decatur, Clearfield Co., Pa. Joe F. Dyer, Box 32, Whitesburg, Tenn., says

that "Field, Dungeon and Escape," a book written by Albert D. Richardson, mailed to him by J. D. Hall, Paxton, Ill., Aug. 15, has never reached him. Thinking it may have miscarried, he would be grateful to any one who can give him information leading to its recovery.

Chas. P. Stone, Buffalo, Pa., and W. R. Ashford. Maryville, Mo., contribute well-considered letters in favor of Chinese immigration from the philanthropic standpoint.

If Jacob G. Matlick, Co. B, 5th W. Va. Cav., Granger, Mo., has not yet received "Mary's Dream,"

he can secure a copy by addressing Mrs. H. I. Youland, Lisbon Center, Androscoggin Co., Me., wife of Thos. Youland, a 29th Me. veteran. Thornton Cook, Highland Park, Ill., thinks John Hoskins, jr., quoted too freely from Barnes's "History of the United States," without using quotation marks, in his letter on the Indian-Negro question. The point is well taken. The Club must be careful to give full credit when borrowing from others. Bright eyes are on the alert.

Walter Kaler still continues to get a lively racket. but it seems only fair that he should have a little help on his side. Joe Dyer has the floor. The Negro-Indian question closes next week. Conversation Club.

Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. 2. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Send answers to all puzzles for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

HONOR ROLL-BEST LETTERS. First Honor-George Charles Johnson, Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. Second Honor-Belle Holloway, Youngstown, O.; Stella Lounsbury, Fairmont, Minn.; Sadie E. Ballenbeck, Hudson, N. V.; Ira L. Bendon, Gleadive, Dawson Co., Montana Ter.; Lillie White, W. R. Ashford, Maryville, Mo. okville, Mass.; Etta Brewer, Valparaiso, Ind.;

SPELLING AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL. A. J. Robey and Ivie Ginger correct all mis-spelled words. Here are words incorrectly spelled and ungrammatical phrases used by the Club members this week. How should they be? Rebeijon. judgement, evry, arrangeing, visious, verry, swolen. Ungrammatical phrases: "Surely done some would of gone;" "needn't to went."

THE CHINESE QUESTION. Shall Chinese immigration be prohibited has been a very prolific theme and many excellent arguments, pro and con, have from time to time been presented to the Ciub. It must be frankly confessed that when it has come to good, solid arguments the preponderance of evidence has been on the side of prohibition, or at least some form of restriction of

Mongolian importation. Importation, it seems to be, rather than immigration, since the great mass of Chinese coming into the country have been brought by the Chinese Six Companies, and are actually under a form of peonage while laboring upon our shores. While America, true to her constitutional principles, will now, as in the past, accord a hearty welcome to all nationalities seeking her shores who are in sympathy with her institutions, and who would become a part of her intelligent constituency, yet she must guard, with a very jealous care, her dearly-bought rights against the encroachments of any form of slavery, peonage or serfdom, knowing by her terrible experiences, culminating in the rebellion, their debasing and brutalizing effects upon all classes of

However industrious the Chinese may be, and however quiet and inoffensive when pursting their avocations in isolated places, yet when congregated together in the great cities their idolatrous and evil practices come to the surface, showing how wholly unfit they are to share the high privileges of our progressive civilization. Congresional legislation, limiting the number of the Chinese that may annually immigrate to this country, came none too soon. The discussion closes with a well-considered letter from California, written by a young gentleman of 25, who is a newspaper correspondent. It reflects the prevailing sentiment upon the Pacific Coast, as shared by those who know most about the subject. Among the best letters received, reflecting simila views, are from the following: E. W. Cooley, Mar-

halltown, O.; S. J. Finch, Baker City, Ore.; Jennie Fry, Broadaltin, N. Y.; Wm. E. Loring, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Chas. B. Johnson, Sharon, Pa.; Arthur L. Cleffin, Hornellsville, N. Y. THE CHINESE QUESTION.

one of the greatest curses that we have in America. Think of how many of our fathers, brothers and relations who gave up their life in this last great rebellion in defense of liberty. And to-day slavery of a worse form is taking root in this land of the free. Very little is known of the Chinese in the Eastern States owing to the few. Let some of our Eastern Chinese lovers visit Chinatown in San Francisco. There they will see a sight that will open We must admit that all great cities have their

PRIENDS OF THE CLUB: I consider the Chinese

slums, where disease, crime and misery abounds. Chinatown, in its best aspect, must stand apart from them all, for here can be found, as reported by the Investigating Committee, the rankest outgrowth of human degradation CHINATOWN

proper consists of 12 blocks-about 18 acres. Sleepng accommodations are provided for and occupied in the Chinese quarter by 30,360 human beings. this quarter there were found to be 567 professional prostitutes, and that these creatures were held in abject slavery. There was also found that 2,328 Chinese, employed in manufactories, competing directly with American workmen, and at wages upon which an American can hardly support himself, to say nothing of a home and a family with which to brighten his days as he treads down life's

No less than 1,250 sewing machines are operated by male Chinese in the manufacture of women's and children's underwear. The streets of San Francisco are filled with street-walkers; young girls of 14 years of age are seen soliciting upon the public streets. Remove the 1,250 Chinese that operate these sewing muchines and the streets of San Francisco will have less prostitution. There is not a and their parents have to take care of them and pay town on the coast that does not boast of a Chinese -house. In the large cities three-fourths of the washing is done by the Chinese, which deprives many a needy widow of earning an honest living. There is a large number of big land owners and capitalists in this State who argue that

CHEAP LABOR IS ECONOMICAL. They also state that any system which encourages independence in a laborer is victous. There are men in this State who own from 100,000 to 200,000 acres of land. They hire large gangs of Chinese; they are kept in dirty barracks; fed on bacon, beans, bread and coffee. The way in which this diet is often cooked is not fit to feed hogs on, let alone nan beings. When Eastern farmhands come to California they are invited to sleep in the barn and furnish their blankets, and to live on the above diet. The ranch system in California bears a striking

resemblance to the

PLANTATION SYSTEM in the old days before the war. If Chinese immigration was stopped for good, and the remaining Chinese were compelled to migrate, white men would be treated as human beings. Large tracts of laud that are now being farmed on the above system would be cut up into small tracts, and neat farm-houses would be seen dotting these large tracts. Small-farmers build up the country, rear their sons and daughters to work, teach economy, build school houses and churches, and fill them. In times of National peril, these are the men who are the pillars of the Government. They form the middle class of the United States, and it must be said that for intellect they stand ahead of any so-called upper class. They take newspapers and are well informed on the leading subjects. They obey and uphold the laws of the country; love the homes they have made and the families that adorn them. Men who uphold cheap Chinese labor are the men who object to the doctrine of equality before the law; men who would like to see the United States a monarchy, and would welcome a servile class. The present Chinese agitation is

or members of the Club wishing any information about the coast, it will be given freely.—Geo. Chas. Johnson, Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. THE CHINESE QUESTION. FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: It has been claimed that the Chinese have as much right to come to this country as the Irish or any other nation. If the Irishman had a government of his own, or if he had the making of his own laws, and if he was not

driven from his native land by unjust laws, he

only a forerunner of what is to come. Any friends

would never have come to this country. Aside from this, he has a mortgage on America, so to speak. One hundred years ago the illustrious sons of that uahappy Island stood by and fought for the Stars and Stripes-Jackson, the hero of New Orleans; Stark, the hero of Bennington; Gen. Montgom-ery, who fell besieging the city of Quebec; Patrick Henry, and many others. In the late re bellion they helped to roll away the stone from the tomb of our progress, wherein they found two angels clad in shining garments-Nationality and Liberty.

Now, I want my opponent to show me a single instance in history where our model Chinaman has done anything to uphold the Stars and Stripes, or in support of that proud and fearless bird, the American eagle. It was also claimed on the opposite side that the Chinese are shamefully treated in this country, and a proof that they are occurs in the late massacre at Rock Springs, where their houses were burned and many murdered. I admit this, and hope that the murderers will be brought to justice; but their houses, I want to say, were not burned by white men, as stated by my opponent. The Chinamen burned the bouses themselves. Now I want to ask my opponent whether or not he reads history; if he does so, he will find that in the year 1856 all the warehouses of the Europeans in Pekin were burned, and that on the 21st day of June, 1870, a bloody massacre of Europeans and Americans took place at Tien Taio, China, where 100 of them lost their lives. And I am glad that in that case it cannot be said, as was and is said about the massacre in Rock Springs, that it was done by foreigners. No, this was done by the mild and do cile Chinaman himself. Shipwrecked sailors who landed on the coast of China in a starving condition and asked for bread received a stone, and when asking for mercy they received a knife, as may be seen in any history; all of which demonare greatly appreciated. Very pretty suggestions strates that the Chinese Government does not protect Americans who go to China. I do not care whether my opponent says that Irish, French, and others live in houses worse than the Chinaman's. I know they do not live as the Chinese do; for instance, eight persons, four hogs, and seven heus, and all sleeping together in a damp room eight feet square, Chinamen labbering, babies crying, pigs grunting and squeating, and hens cackling; surely they would not need to organize a musical con-

The usual custom of the Chinese is to get posses sion of a one story house; he divides this, using the upper part for storage purposes and sleeping, This sieeping den is reached by a short ladder and there your docile friend, the Chinaman, may be found packed almost like sardines in a box. All these sleeping rooms are totally dark and without apparent venulation, and, of course, infectious and iorrible diseases originate there.

Again, it was said that the Chinaman is honest,

peaceful, harmless, etc.; but I cannot see how man who sells his wife and children into slavery can possess such a good reputation, for the Chinaman will sell his female children into worse than slavery, and should the demand for females be small, he will kill all female infants, for, he says, it costs too much to support them. And if we look into our prisons we shall find this harmless and peaceful gentleman, and he is there because h richly deserves punishment. In the city of Sar Francisco there are not less than 10,000 Chinese belonging to the criminal classes, and many of them the most abandoned and dangerous. If a body of men in any community do not spend

their earnings at home, but send them to a foreign country, they impoverish the community by whatever is sent away, and reduce the total wealth. And this is just what the Chinaman does; all he carns beyond the merest pittance necessary for the support of his squalid life is sent out of this country. If he die his bones are not allowed to rest in American soil, but must be sent home to China, Witness the late revelations of corpse boiling in San Francisco's Chinese quarter. The Chinaman's industry, which in any other immigrant would be a blessing to our country, in him becomes a curse, since it drives white labor to the wall. The Chinese who come to this country do not

bring their wives, for the laws of their country will not permit a wife to leave China under any conditions whatever. Those women who are allowed to come here are such as the better classes of Chinese are only too glad to get rid of for good and sufficient reasons, both moral and physical. What, then, does the Chinaman bring to this country in return for that which he carries or sends away? Does he bring any special knowledge of art, science, or any mechanical or intellectral power of any kind? No; not even patriotism. He brings only his abominable customs and his soul-corroding, bodydestroying vices-loathsome and nameless; his secret tribunals, overruing the laws of the land; his opium joints and his leprosy, which marks, as with a Creator's curse, the hideous confines of Chinatown. All these has he brought with him, and

I am afraid they have come to stay. It is said that during five years the emigration exceeded the immigration, and among these years are the last two. This, taken in connection with the really moderate immigration, the great number who have returned to China and who are constantly doing so, and the fact that all Chinese hope and expect to spend their last days in that flowery king-dom, ought to be a sufficient argument that they do

not want to become Americans.

The Chinese, being without wives and homes, and by reason of their ability to live on rice, tea, dried fish and dessicated vegetables, can live far more cheaply than the white laborers who have houses to maintain, families to support, children to educate, taxes to pay, and public duties to perform. Hence, in the labor market the Chinaman underbids the white laborer. The contest is altogether unequal, and whenever it has been waged the Chinese have conquored and the whites were driven out of employment, to the degradation of labor and the laborer; and did not George Washington say that the very cornerstone and bulwark of this Re public is the laborer? Now, what do you suppose it costs to support the Chinese? The Coolie laborer earns at home \$10 a year. On this sum he must clothe and feed his family. Only think of it. In a family of six, after taking out the Government and Church taxes, amounting to \$1.80, and rent, \$2.00, there would be but \$6.20 left for food and clothing for a whole year-a truly magnificent sum! Why, i would not buy chewing gum for an ordinary American family! Because they send their earnings to China; because they are without wives and homes, and will not become property owners; because they will not become Americans in any sense of the word; because they introduce heinous customs because they underbid the white laborer, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer-for all these reasons, I say, Chinese immigration should not be encouraged; "which the same I am free to maintain." And now, in concluding my reply, I would exclaim, Oh, Congress, deliver us from Chinese cheap labor!—A. Pressler, Keene, N. H.

SHUT-IN SOCIETY. FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: In reply to Lulu Johnson, I whould say that the Shut-in Society is changed somewhat since she last heard from it. The Shut in Visitor was edited by Mrs. Burr, of Walworth, N. Y., and may be yet, but the society is now centralized, with the Open Window as the society organ. To become a member of the society, send 50 cents to H. H. Angell, 354 Fourth avenue, New York city; to become an associate, send \$1, one half of which will pay for some one who wishes to join, but is too poor to pay the cost of the paper; and as the only way to get the names of members is from the paper, one must have it to join Only those can become members who are invalids. shut in from the ouside world; but the associate are those in health who wish to do good by writing to the members letters of comfort and by sending tracts or anything which may be a source of com fort to the recipients. Now, members of the Club, I see many of you are writing for unknown cor respondents, but if you wish to write to those who will appreciate your efforts, write to those who are shut in. You who are invalids, join, and I doubt not you will be greatly comforted thereby, even as was the writer .- E. S. Bird, Mohican, O.

THAT HORNETS' NEST. Walter Kahler: Come here amd bathe yourswollen ears in camphor while I blow a puff of smoke from my eigar into that "hornets' nest." I think it is time some one was taking your part. Homer Corse tried his hand, but unfortunately he is on the wrong side. Ah, I guess he wants to be popular among the ladies. You need not fear him, however; for "drones" never sting. Now, girls, a word for you, I agree with Walter in every point. All girls practice lacing, be it tight-lacing or not. And that is not all. They cruelly punish their feet with shoes two numbers smaller than their feet. They have various articles of apparel which are unlike any thing on the earth, above the earth, or beicw the earth, and which neither adds to beauty or comfort, nor anything else except extravagance. I know whereof I speak, for my mother is a dressmaker and gets the fashion magazines from all parts of the country. But don't they love to dance! They will skate all day and dance all night for a whole week, and then go home and be sick two or three months the doctor's bill, while if a young man should do the same they would call pated wretch. Of course, the boys are mean, too; but Eve ate the first apple. I know women are perfeet angels, but that does not keep them from sinning. Angels sometimes fall. Now, I'll draw my cap down over my eyes and go away. By the way, I think the "hornets" will soon be ready to

"hive."-Joe. F. Dyer, Whitesburg, Tenn. The Curious Corner. Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies, and receive honorable mention with number answered.] 1. What sentence contains every letter in the alphabet except one? 2. How many of the 26 Barons who signed the Magna Charta could write their names?-Hugh C. Henry, Rochester, Vt. Where and by whom was the first Baptist society formed in the United States ?- Carl Roberts, Washington, Iowa,

PATIENT GLEANERS. Carl Roberts, Washington, Iowa, 5; William F. Breidenthal, Sumner, Ill., 3; Mary Grace Wash-burn, Richfield Center, O., 1; Hugh Henry, Rochester, Vt., 2; James E. Alger, Swampscott, Mass., 1. Columbus used money given him by Isabella to advance his discoveries. St. Peter's at Rome is the largest building in the

The highest lake is Sirikol, source of the Arnoo in Asia, 15,600 feet above the sea. The most elevated city is Potosi, Bolivia, 13,330 feet above sea level.

Mt. Everest is the highest peak, 29,002 feet high. Fancuil Hall, Boston, is known as the cradle of liberty, because the revolutionists held their first meetings there.

Franklin said America must light the lamps of industry and economy.

Julia Ward Howe wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" at Washington during the war. It is said she penned it with her eyes shut. The night before she had been out riding in the country near Washington, and her party had narrowly escaped being captured by a party of Confederates. As they came into Washington they sang "John Brown's Body" (an old Methodist tune), and the tune kept ringing in Mrs. Howe's head all night, When she awoke, before daylight, she began to make verses to it, and in fear that she would forget them she wrote them off, according to a habit she had formed to save her eyes, without looking at the paper.

Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

WORK FOR WINTER.

As this is the season of the year when most farmers have some little leisure time, it would be well to employ it in cleaning up the fields. It is advisable to cut the brush even with the ground or a little beneath the surface; thus, when they sprout again next Spring, they can easily be cut with an ordinary scythe, and this treatment repeated year after year will finally free the fields of these pests. Another way in which the farmer's spare time can be profitably employed at this season of the year is hauling and storing away old leaves, which can be used to great advantage during the Winter as bedding. This will save a large amount of straw, which can be always used more profitably for feed than bedding. Leaves, besides, are much more easily hauled and spread on the land than straw, and being much shorter they more readily assimilate with the soil. If this plan of saving the straw for food was more generally adopted, very much more stock could be kept during the Winter. Of couse it would be necessary to take more care of the straw than is usually done, and it should in every instance be kept und shelter, so as to keep bright and Watertown, Conn., 16; Geo. W. Dell, Dennison, O., 7; Mary Petty, North Dorset, Vt., 11; Lena D. Whitney, Shelby, O., 5; Lillian Van Horn, Halsted, Kan., 4; S. M. Gorham, Mansfield, O., 3; Howard M. Gouder, Waynesboro, Pa., 3; Merrill Mann, Gloversville, N. Y., 1; C. A. Keiton, Calais, Vt., 1; John Hoskins, jr., 2; James E. Alger, Swampscoft, Mass., 3; Nellie Collins, Potsdam, N. Y., 3; D. M. Wardwell, Saccarappa, Me., 4. clean. Cut up and mixed with bran and a small amount of corn meal it makes excellent food for stock cattle, and while not a particularly strong food for milch cows would insure far better returns if fed to the animal in a warm stable than allowing them to wander about in the snow and mud and stand shivering around the straw and fodder stacks with an occasional ear of corn thrown to them as

At this season of the year, also, every farmer should see that his stables, cow-houses and other buildings where live-stock are kept are in thorough repair, and any little expense he may be at in this direction will be amply repaid in the amount of feed that will be saved. An animal kept in warm, comfortable quarters will thrive on half the feed that one exposed to all kinds of weather would require. While it is not advisable in all instances to closely stable young cattle, they should be provided with places where they can always find shelter from rain and cold winds. If these directions in regard to cattle are followed the farmer will cortainly be pleased at the result next Spring, and he will, besides, if he once tries it, realize a profit which will insure a repetition of the same system next Winter.

KEEP ONLY THE BEST COWS. It not unfrequently happens that the profits on the best cows in the herd go to defray the losses on the inferior ones, and the only way to determine which cows are worth keeping and which it would be well to turn into beef, is to keep separate, say for one week, the milk of each cow, and thus find out what each one vields. The farmer could best readily ascertain which animal it would be profitable to keep, and he could thus very profitably lessen his herd or else buy good cattle in the place of the poorer ones disposed of.

CARE OF YOUNG STOCK. It is best not to wean the young stock too soon, but when done it is advisable to slightly warm the food. There is also another mistake frequently made, that of feeding them only three times a day the same as the older animals. They do not thrive as well under this treatment as they would if fed oftener and in smaller quantities. Dieting in animals in Winter is necessary in order to avoid costiveness; and, therefore, both young and old cattle should be fed at times on pumpkins, roots or ensilage. It it is also well to vary the food as much as pos-

sible, in order to insure the best results in growth and health. FRENCH MODE OF KILLING POULTRY. Open the beak of the fowl, and with a sharppointed, narrow-bladed knife, make an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebra and cause instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs. They will bleed perfectly, with no disfigurement; picked while warm, and, if desired, scalded. In this way the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

GAPES IN CHICKENS. As a cure for gapes in chickens, a correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette, as an experiment, tried sulphur and salt, namely, two parts of sulphur and one part of salt, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream. (It is best to use the finger in mixing, as sulphur will not readily mix with water.) He then applied it with a feather from a fowl's wing, dipping it in the mixture and putting it down the chicken's throat about three inches, worked the feather up and down a few times, then applied some more in the same way again. He soon found they were much better, and repeated the operation three or four times, leaving two or three days between each operation. They were soon all cured and doing well.

CARE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS. The time is at hand when the strawberry beds will need covering. While straw, if used, furnishes a good protection, it is objectionable on account of the seeds of weeds aud grasses which it contains. Clean slough hay is free from them, and is on this account much to be preferred. Forest leaves would make admirable covering if they could be kept in place; but they dry, and the wind scatters them to the four corners of the earth. For a small bed evergreen boughs make a good covering, as also for any other plants or small shrubbery that can be laid down that need protection. They furnish shade, prevent freezing and thawing, and yet allow a circulation of air. The raspberries should have an application of manure along and between the rows. The rains of Winter and Spring will carry its soluble constituents into the soil just where the roots can appropriate them next Spring in making a crop

- Mr. Spencer Borden, of Fall River, Mass., has a Jersey cow which gave in eight weeks 1,950 pounds of milk, which made 140 pounds of butter without any extra feeding. This was more than twice her own weight in milk and an average of 17 pounds 8 ounces of butter

- At the Michigan Agricultural College farm 60 tons of first cutting of clover and timothy and 20 tons of second cutting were taken from 22 acres. This is at the rate of a fraction less a valuable crop compared with wheat or corn. among the milch cows in Evansville, Ind., and vicinity. The animals are first affected in the eyes and become entirely blind. The disease It then eats on until it results fatally by going

- Flax raising has become one of the leading industries in Minnesota, 126,845 acres having been devoted to this purpose last year. - Sheep husbandry is steadily declining in France, the present number of sheep and lambs being less by 11,000,000. Mutton is imported from Germany, Algeria and Eastern Europe, and sells 20 per cent. higher than beef.

- During last year bees in Ohio gathered 1,731,085 pounds of honey, estimated to be worth \$276,975, while the fowls produced 32,-602,321 dozen of eggs, valued at \$4,890,348. The value of the eggs was nearly equal to that of the wool produced in the State. - Friesian dairymen never allow a coweven to see her new-born calf, much less to lick and

caress it. The cow is confined in a stall and watched, and the moment the calf is dropped it is wholly removed from her sight. - "Crows will eat grasshoppers," says Hon. Cassius M. Clay. "I observed that they avoided all the places where I had spread corn and were busy eating grasshoppers. I write this in their a final issue, is his attorney's father, mother or behalf. Spare the crows."

- Farmers should go carefully over their pastures every little while and scatter the voidings of their stock, and not have the fields dotted with great blotches of rank grass, so rank by the over-richness of the manuring that no kind of stock will eat it. - California has, according to official returns. 120,932 acres planted in grapes. In 1884 the grapes sold for market were 54,976,227 pounds.

In the same year 144,987 boxes of raisins were made, and 14,355,612 gallons of wine. If your lung trouble is of scrofulous origin. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do you more good than any other medicine.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Onestions on a Variety of Interesting

Sablects. [To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address. and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not eccompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarity be made within a week, and if in this column within three weeks.]

J. P. D., Santa Fe, N. M.—Your disability was probably not contracted in the service and in line of duty, and from your statement we do not think

you are entitled to pension.

H. J. L., St. Louis, Mo.—In what year was the homestead act passed? Answer, 1862.

W. B., Jamestown, Ind.—I. I receive \$8 per month pension as First Sergeant for wound received July 22, 1864; was commissioned in October, 1864, but not mustered until March 25, 1865, commission dating back to May 50, 1864, vice First Lieutenant killed in battle. Am I entitled to remuster to date of commission under act of June 3, 1884? 2. Am I also entitled to the difference in pension between Sergeant and First Lieutenant, amounting to \$9 per nonta? 3. Have there been any claims adjusted under the act of June 3, 1884? Answer. 1. The date of your commission was the date when it was issued-i. e., when it was actually signed by the lovernor. The date of rank given in the body of the commission does not enter into the question. Whether you are entitled to remuster or not depends upon the facts shown by record, as to strength of company, etc. Knowing nothing of the facts in your case, we cannot pass upon your title to re-muster. 2. No, unless the Governor signed your commission prior to July 22, 1864. 3. Yes. G. C. J., Etyria, O.-A pensioner applies for increase of invalid pension. The local Examining Surgeons recommended him for increase. The Commissioner of Pensions rejects his claim. Can the soldier appeal to the Secretary of the Interior and have his case reviewed? Answer. Yes.

J. A. G., Chateangay, N. Y.-1. is a Cadet after graduation at West Point commissioned according to his scholarship and deportment? If not, what is the rule? 2. Is there an appointment made each year in every Congressional district? 3. What is the proper month of the year to make the application? Answer, 1. He is commissioned in the arm of the service the duties of which he may be judged best competent to perform. Those who attain the high-

est average are assigned to the Corps of Engineers;

then in order of merit to the Ordinance Department

artiflery, cavalry and infantry. 2. Yes. Appoint-

ments are made a year in advance. 3. Applications can be made at any time, by letter to the Secretary of War, to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register, that it may be furnished to the proper Representative or Delegate.

J. D. T., New Washington, Pa.—The application for increase on the remaining disability will not affect your title to arrears therefor if it was originally alleged in 1879. If claim shall be allowed i will draw from date of discharge. The filing of an application for increase claiming the disability for which you are pensioned as the "old," and the pending disability as the "new" disability, is to secure you, if possible, an increase on the "old" and the allowance of the "new" disability, the latter being really the pending disability of your original claim. It does not change the status of the claim so as to deprive you of any arrears to which you may be entitled J. F. H., Oswego, Kan.—1. John Jones was an Orderly Sergeant of a certain company. On the 3d day of March, 1865, he was commissioned as Second

Licutement, and never had an opportunity to be mustered. He served as Second Lieutenant in said company for six months, and was discharged by eason of his services being no longer required. Could the record now be corrected and he receive the pay as Second Lieutenant from date of commission to date of discharge, as he did all said period the duty of Second Lieutenant? 2. Is it not the object of that law to pay the soldier for what he did-if he served as Second Lieutenant to give him Second Lieutenant pay? 3. How shall he proceed? 4. B enlisted as a recruit in a certain company, but never was mustered. After having been with the company 10 months, and doing duty all that time, was wounded in the battle of Nashville sent to the hospital, from there sent home, and he never returned to his regiment for duty again, and t is understood that he was reported as a deserter. Under the act of Congress of July 5, 1884, could he receive an honorable discharge, so as to be able to get the pay due him, and also to be pen-sionable? How should he proceed? Answer. 1. Probably, yes; but it depends upon the strength of the company. If it had less than 80 men, and there were two officers in the company, his muster as an officer will be denied. 2. Yes, where the company was not reduced below the minimum. 3. Correspond with the Adjutant-General, U. S. A. 4. Probably, no; but we cannot answer definitely, because we do not know what the records show The case must be submitted to the Adjutant-Gen

A. L. B., Baraboo, Wis., propounds the following momentous question "to settle a dispute": A man goes out hunting in the woods. On a tree he finds a squirrel. He tries to shoot it, but the squirrel keeps on the opposite side of the tree. The man walks around the tree at a distance of 10 rods, and the squirrel travels around the tree, always keeping the tree between the man and itself. The man walks clear around the tree until he comes to his starting point. Did he walk around the squirrel or not? Some claim that he cannot walk around the squirrel, while others claim that he walked around both the tree and the squirrel. Answer. He did not walk around the squirrel, nor could be do so while the squirrel moved in the same direction. They both made a circuit of the tree at the same

F. F., Evansville, Ind.-1. Is a pilot appointed by the fleet Captain and commander of station as secoud-class pilot, the same as an officer in the army who was commissioned by the Governor? Said pilot enlisted July 14, 1864, and was mustered out June 17, 1865. 2. Does and pilot come under the law of three months' extra pay for officers who were in service March 3, 1865, and were not mustered out until on or after June 9, 1865? Answer. No to both questions. Old Vets, Kingman, Kan.-Can those who have taken pre-emptions on the Osage Trust lands take another on Government land in Southwest Kan-

sas? The papers here said that it was the decision of the U.S. Land Commissioner that we could.

Answer. No; it has been decided that the second filing cannot be allowed. a greater sum, you are only entitled to a fee of \$10 for services in the claim. You are prohibited by

Little Corporal, Ill .- Not having filed contracts for law from receiving more, but the claimant can reimburse you for moneys expended by you in col-E. L. H., Brownville, Neb .- I served three years

lecting his proof. and four months in the 18th Ohio-from Aug. 1, 1861, to Nov. 14, 1864. Was mustered out, receiving all pay due and a bounty of \$100. I re-emisted for one year and was discharged at close of war. I applied for additional bounty, and it was rejected ecause 1 had re-enlisted. Answer. You were not entitled to additional bounty, not because of your second enlistment, but because you received bounty therein. The law of July 28, 1866, (additional bounty act.) provides additional bounty for all those who served three years, and who did not receive, or who were not entitled to receive, from the United States a bounty of \$100 and no more. In your second enlistment you received an advance bounty of \$33%, thus cutting you out of additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, because you received more than \$100 from the United States, Had you not re-enlisted, you would have been entitled to \$100 additional bounty.

P. H., North Cheimsford, Mass.-The Government does not pay the burial expenses of deceased soldiers, whether pensioners or otherwise.

E. L., Idaville, Pa.—The highest pension paid for loss of right arm is \$30 per month. Commissioner Black in his annual report recommends an increase to \$37.50 for all who have lost an arm near the shoulder, or a leg near the hip, which suggestion we hope will be adopted by Congress. G. F. W., Brooklyn, N. Y .- I entisted Oct. 13, 1861,

and was discharged July 17, 1863, for disability. I never received any bounty. Am I entitled to any?
Answer. If you were discharged for disease, No. Soldiers who served less than two years were not entitled to bounty unless they were discharged for T. H., Shreve, O.-1, Was Gen. A. E. Burnside a

graduate of West Point? 2. Who raised to the highest rank in the volunteer service? Answer. 1. Yes. He graduated July 1, 1817, as Brevet Second Lieutenant, 2d Art.; promoted Second Lieutenant, 3d Art., Sept. 8, 1847; First Lieutenant, 3d Art., Dec. 12, 1851; resigned Oct. 2, 1853. 2. The highest rank in the volunteer service was that of Major than four tons per acre, and was, consequently, than four tons per acre, and was, consequently, unteers. We have not space to print the list.

a valuable crop compared with wheat or corn.

General. There were 125 mag. - A strange and fatal disease has broken out the columns of your paper, decisions of the Inte rior Department in regard to cases arising with homesteaders, as to whether or not two single persons, both holding homestead entries, who afterwards marry, can each retain his or her homecontinues until the eyes are entirely eaten out. | stead, providing each fulfill all the requirements of the law-i. e., so far as residence and cuitivation are concerned? I would like positive information if possible. Answer. The decisions upon the point have always been in favor of each party retaining his or her homestead, upon complying with the law. There are no adverse decisions upon the point, and there is no question about the legality of each homestead thus acquired. W. T., Chenoa, Ill.-Please state, in case of a sol dier who was court-martialed in 1863, found guilty of absence without leave, and afterwards, in 1864.

was taken prisoner by the rebels, confined for 14 months, and during such imprisonment lost his health, whether he can draw a pension. What course should be taken? Answer. He is entitled to a pension if he was captured while in line of duty and remained loyal. The charge of absence without leave will not operate against him. Commissione Black has ruled that "absence without leave" is not desertion.

H. C. U., Zanesville, O .- 1. How long a time elapses after a Special Examiner examines a case before the Pension Office is heard from in the case. 2. What amount of pension is allowed a First Lieutenant for the loss of one eye? Answer. 1, See reply to J. W. H., in our last issue. 2, \$17 from and after April 4, 1884.

R. B., Wakeeny, Kan.—In case a pension claim-

ant's attorney dies before the claim is prosecuted to other relatives entitled to his fee of \$25? Answer, No. When the attorney dies without having sub-stituted another attorney, the claimant can appoint another attorney, or prosecute the claim himself, if it is not complete.

J. C., Scottsburg, N. Y.—Can an honorable discharge or pension be procured for a soldier of the late war who, in 1862, was taken prisoner, paroled.

joined a camp of paroled prisoners and deserted therefrom in 1862, long before his term of enlistment expired? Has Congress ever passed a law for the benefit of such soldiers? The man claims that, being paroled, he had a right to go where he pleased, and though marked as a deserter, was not

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such in fact, and he now wants an honorable discharge and a pension. Answer. He will have to want," because he can get neither. The theory advanced by the soldier is absurd. No to both C. M. H., N. Y.—Is a pension allowed from the day the claim is filed or from the day it is granted?

Claim filed after July, 1880? Answer, From the date when the claim is filed. T. A. P., Vernon, Ind.—The pay and allowances of a First Lieutenant of infantry, at the close of the war, were \$117.50 per month, of which amount \$50 was his pay proper.

J. N. M., National Military Home, O.—If a pension

claim has been rejected by the Pension Office on absurd technical grounds, for which applicant is in no way responsible, and on appeal said decision is "concurred in" by the Board of Appeals without comment, notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Interior had previously ruled favorably on points so similar to those contained in this case that if any consideration at all was given them, and other specified irregularities, such "con-currence" would have been impossible, can the matter be taken to the Court of Claims? Or is Congress-where he is further deprived and denied un-til successful-absolutely his only recourse? An-

swer. Congress is his only recourse.

R. W., Bijou Hills, Dak.—If a widow applies for pension when her husband is charged with deserion from the Regular Army since the war, does it cut any figure in her claim when her husband died from injuries received in the late war while in the Answer. The question is not very clearly army? put. If after he was honorably discharged from the service in which the disability was received, he enlisted in the Regular Army and deserted therefrom, we do not think that that fact will "cut any figure" in the claim.

J. M., Cherokee, Kan .- 1. How much pension is total for the loss of an eye? 2. When paralysis is caused by effects of gunshot wound, is it pensionable where pension was allowed for said wound previous to the appearance of said paralysis? Answer. 1, \$8 for an enlisted man. 2, Yes.

W. C. C., Lena Valley, Kan.—We cannot inform you of a way to "hurry up" your pension claim, unless you call the attention of the Pension Office to any neglect of the claim. If it is all complete it will be acted upon in due time. As we know nothing of the merits of the claim, we can give you no more definite information. N. J.—The claim for lung disease is probably still pending, and requires some further testimony to complete. It is not included in the allowed Write again to the Commissioner of Pensions about it.

Rheumatism originates in morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism.

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TO THE EDITOR: Please say that I will pay for five years' subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, for any person who will-reproduce the calculation determining the sun to be 93,-000,000 miles from the earth; and, further, that I will pay the same price to the person who will, by geometrical calculation, prove that the sun is over 12,000 miles from the earth. This offer is to stand good for three mouths from date. If agreeable to all parties, reply through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I claim that it can be proven by geometrical calculation that the sun is not over 12,000 miles from the earth .- JOHN HINDMAN, First Lieutenant, Co. G. 34th Ill., Elmo, Ark.

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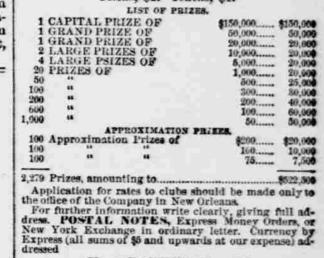
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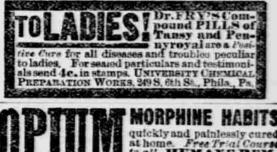
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